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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
Washington 25, D. C.

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FACT SHEET

1962 BARLEY FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The barley supply for 1960-61 totaled about 610 million bushels, exceeding 600 million bushels for the third consecutive year. For the same year, the total utilization--including exports--is estimated at 458 million bushels.

The total acreage planted to barley has increased steadily since 1952, rising from less than 10 million acres in that year to almost 17 million acres in 1959-60. Supply reached a record high of 659 million bushels in 1958, about double the 1952 supply.

In recent years about half the barley crop has gone into livestock feeding and about one-fourth into exports.

Despite the large carryovers, barley was not included in the 1961 feed grain program because a large proportion of the barley producers had already planted their 1961 crop before the feed grain legislation could be enacted. Congress has made available a barley stabilization program for 1962 to help prevent further increases in Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of barley which might offset anticipated reductions in corn and sorghum stocks.

The barley program is related, but separate from the corn and grain sorghum program for these reasons:

1. About 75 million bushels of domestic barley, nearly one-fifth of the total use is for malt production.
2. Much of the barley acreage is seeded in the fall. Therefore, a signup will be held this fall. A spring signup will also be held at the time of spring signup for corn and grain sorghums.

A separate program for barley is necessary to prevent confusion on the part of producers and simplify administration.

The Barley Feed Grain Program

To be eligible for price support for barley, a producer must divert from barley production a part of his barley acreage and use that diverted

acreage for conservation. In addition to being eligible for price supports the program provides for payments on the diverted acreage. Details of the program are explained below.

Barley base acres

The barley base for a farm is the average acreage of barley produced on the farm in 1959 and 1960. The Secretary is authorized to make adjustments in the acreages of barley to the extent he deems necessary to correct abnormal factors affecting production, and to give consideration to tillable acreage, crop rotations, type of soil, etc.

Diversion of acreage from barley production to conservation uses will be calculated from the farm barley base.

Minimum Diversion

The smallest number of acres that will qualify a farm as participating is 20 percent of the farm barley base. For example: a farm with a barley base of 30 A. would divert 20 percent of the 30 acres or 6 A. from the production of barley to conservation uses.

Maximum Diversion

The largest number of acres on a farm that can be diverted from barley production to conservation for payment is the larger of 20 percent of the base or 20 acres plus 20 percent of the base. For example: A farm with a 30 A. barley base could divert from barley production 20 acres plus 20 percent of the base or 26 acres. In no case can the diversion be more than the base.

If the barley base for a farm is 100 acres or more, the maximum diversion that could be made for payment would be 40 percent of the base.

Payment

Payment for diversion of acreage from the farm barley base is based on a percentage of the normal barley yield for the farm, whether the acreage is the minimum or more than the minimum, and the number of acres diverted.

For the diverted acres represented by the minimum--the first 20 percent of the base--the payment is figured on 50 percent of the normal yield. Any diverted acreage in excess of 40 percent of the base is also based on 50 percent of the normal yield. For acres representing diversion between 20 percent of the base and 40 percent of the base 60 percent of the normal yield is used. For example: Assume that a farm with a 30 acre barley base makes the maximum diversion of 26 acres (see maximum diversion above) and assume a normal yield of 20 bu. to the acre.

The first 20 percent diversion is 6 acres. The payment for the 6 acres would be 50 percent of 20 bu. or 10 bu. multiplied by the number of acres, multiplied by the local barley price support rate.

The second 20 percent diversion would also be 6 acres but the payment would be figured on 60 percent of the normal yield or 12 bu. multiplied by the number of acres (6) multiplied by the local price support rate.

The above accounts for 12 of the maximum of 26 acres. Therefore, the payment for 14 acres would be figured at 50 percent of the normal yield since there are 14 acres of diversion in excess of 40 percent of the base.

Price support rates and payments

Price support rates used in calculating payments during the fall sign-up will be the 1961 rates. For those producers who take an advance payment the calculations based on the 1961 price support rates will be adjusted for any change in support rates for the 1962 crop of barley.

Conservation Requirements

All acreage diverted from the farm barley base must be devoted to an approved conservation use. In addition there must be maintained on the farm an acreage in conservation use, including summer fallow and idle cropland, equal to the average acreage of such conservation use on the farm in 1959 and 1960. The list of approved local conservation uses or practices will be available from County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service offices. This acreage is in addition to conservation on the diverted acres.

Price support eligibility

To be eligible for price support on barley from the crop to be harvested in 1962, the following requirements must be met:

1. Divert at least 20 percent of the farm barley base and devote the diverted acreage to conservation uses.
2. Produce on acreage of barley equal to not more than 80 percent of the barley base.
3. Maintain on the farm an acreage of conservation use, including summer fallow and idle cropland, at least equal to the average of such use for 1959 and 1960. This acreage must be in addition to the conservation on diverted acres.

4. If the farm produces corn and grain sorghum, the farm must not produce an acreage of those crops greater than the average acreage produced in 1959 and 1960.
5. A producer who has an interest in the barley, corn, or grain sorghum crop on another farm or farms must not:
 - (a) Produce more acres of barley than the average barley acreage on such other farm or farms in 1959 and 1960.
 - (b) Produce more acres of corn and grain sorghums on such other farm or farms than the average acreage of such crops produced in 1959 and 1960.

Crops as substitutes for conservation

If a producer of barley desires to forgo the conservation payment for barley but remain eligible for barley price support, he may plant all or part of his diverted acreage to one or more of the following crops:

(1) Castor beans; (2) guar; (3) safflower; (4) sunflower; (5) or sesame. If only part of the diverted acreage is used for one of these crops, payment will be made for the diverted acreage actually used for conservation.

Farm Payment Rates

County average yields of barley will be determined from available records in each barley producing county. These county average yields will be used to establish county average payment rates. One rate will be 50 percent of the county average yield per acre multiplied by the barley price support rate for the county. The other rate will be 60 percent of the county average barley yield multiplied by the county price support rate. (Additional discussion of the use of these rates is under the heading Payment)

Each participating farm will be assigned a farm productivity index for barley. The index will represent the barley productivity of the farm in relation to the average barley yield for the county.

Malting Barley

Producers of malting barley are not required to participate in the 1962 barley feed grain program provided they meet the following conditions:

1. Has previously produced a malting variety of barley.
2. Plants barley only of an acceptable malting variety for harvest in 1962.

3. Does not grow an acreage of barley in 1962 greater than 110 percent of the average acreage of barley grown in 1959 and 1960.
4. Does not grow in 1962 an acreage of corn and grain sorghum in excess of the average acreage of such crops grown in 1959 and 1960.

